# A CRAZE FOR GOLD.

CALIFORNIA'S EXCITING RECORD.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH
AMERICA.

By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT.

Vol. XVIII. California, Vol. VI, 1848-1859.

8vo., pp. xi., 787. San Francisco: The History
Company. New York: Frank M. Derby, 149 Church.st.

The sixth volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of California is one of the most interesting of the work. It treats of the discovery of gold, the early placer mining period, the first crude beginnings of Californian political and social life, the admission of the State to the Union, the corruption which necessitated the two risings of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, the exciting political contests and intrigues growing out of the attempt of the "chivalry wing" of the Democratic party to control the State and especially its representation at Washington-an atter pt which culm nated in the killing of Broderick and the consequent wreck of the faction that had plotted that thinly veiled assassination. No one can complain that Californian history is dull or monotonous. No writer of fiction ever invented even a modest competence out of the undertaking a story more crowded with exciting incidents, dramatic groupings, unexpected turns, gorgeous scenery, magnificent extravagances, blood-curdling villanics and absorbing narratives; and Mr. Bancroft has done full justice to his material holding the balance even, telling the truth with characteristic frankness, and supporting all his conclu- fifty, sixty, million dollars a year, careful resions with a wonderful body of authoritative

The first some in the great drama opens at the pretty little valley called then Culuma, and since dollar's weith of gold. Nor was this the worst of mown as Coloma, on the South Fork of the American River. There, somewhere between the 19th and 24th of January, 1848. James W. Martail-race. A feeble effort was at first made to had been in progress. When the pioneer miners came to San Francisco and showed their gold, howeven the saloons and gambling-houses were deserted; scores, and eventually hundreds, of ships in the harbor were abandoned by their crews, and often also by their officers and captains; day by day the fever grew, and the migration to the ing found out by the inhabitants. toothills continued. Mr. Beneroft corrects the all the mining that year was done by people already in the country. It was not until 1849 that the crowds from without, from the East and the West, began to pour in, and it was with this immigration that trouble b gan. We cannot es with Mr Bancroft in his view to the effect that California was under no obligation to provide for James W. Marshall. No doubt it is true that his discovery was accidental, and that if he had not found the gold some one clse would have done set. But the same argument would deprive most discoverers of the credit the world has always agreed to yield them, and, moreover, there are well-known preceden's for the rewarding of these who open up new gold-fields. These considerations aiene are sufficient to support Marsball's claim, but they are by no means all that can be adduced. In this case there are special and cogent reasons why the State should have provided for the discoverer. The main one is that Marshall was treatment of the Indians. In the mines they were rulned by the gold discovery, while the immediate | brutally banished, and, if they resisted, were sho agents of his ruin were the people of California or hanged. Later, as land-owners, they were he themselves-the miners to whose uses he had epened the great treasure-house. Mr. Bancroft most part, on the abound pretext of securing to whese statements as to the wrongs be suffered | the old practice of "Woe to the conquered!" The must be taken with large allowance. Perhaps squatter element no doubt exercised a strong inbiographer of Marshall did not rely by any means thing Mexican titles, and the locseness of the implicitly upon the latter's narrative, but made Mexican land laws was in a manner responsible inquiries among the survivors of the pioneer for the evil consequences which followed. Squathad worked side by side with Marshall in 1848 took the ground that since California had been and 1849 obtained corroboration of the discoverer's conquered by American arms, the previous owners the defence of a man accused of murder, and sethe old man told the truth, and that he was, as people ignored the treaty provisions altogether, that there was no moon on the night of the leading the respondence. It is special manner because and they did no beside, persecuted in a special manner because and they did no beside of the leading the respondence of the respondence.

had taken up. He was seized, bullied and threat. this lawless practice gave rise to. ened because he declared his inability to find fresh diggings. His prospects were rained, his temper was soured, and whatever eccentricity he possessed originany was aggravated by this abuse; in addition to which his small property was stolen from him by the unserupulous gold-scelters, who did not hesitate to tear the mill down for the lumber, and who killed and are the stock belonging to it. Nebody pretends that Marshall was a great man, but certainly he was the instrument of a great event, and not less certainly that event, while enriching others, impoverished him. There appear to be reasons enough why California should have provided at the least a decent sufficiency for him, and why also the refusal to do so must be considered anything but creditable to those who were responsible for it. When, moreover, we reflect upon the extravagance which for so many years was the distinguishing characteristic of California Legislatures, the boggling over a petty pen-

The troubles of individuals, however, found no audience when the gold-rush was at its height. The excitement over the discovery spread rapidly, and in the spring of 1849 great numbers of adventurers prepared to set out from the most distant points for the new Eldorado. It was no easy journey, either by land or sea, and the victims of the gold-hunger have never been counted. Those who went by sea via the Isthmus of Panama were the prey of knavish speculators in New-York, who sold tickets for pa-sage from Panema to San Francisco far beyond the capacity of the steamers running between those ports. The consequence was that such crowds accumulated on the Isthmus as engendered fatal epidemics, and hundreds, having been fleeced of all their reserve funds by the exorbitant charges, died there and filled nameles graves. When the California steamer arrived at Panama the few berths available had to be fought for, and so rapacious was the steamship company that the price of a steerage passage to San Francisco was fixed at \$1,000. The whole way by water was filled with traps and pitfalls for the gold-scekers, the apparent intention being to relieve them of all superfluities by the time they reached their but more privation and hardship. The three thousaud m'les of land travel was beset with physical bleaching skeletons of cattle and horses, and hundreds who had struggled bravely across the burning, thirsty deserts and alkali plains lost courage when they reached the frowning Sierra Nevada. and even on the verge of the promised land

Mr. Bancroft's account of the early surface mining is as fascinating as a fairy-tale-but the nders he recounts are all solid facts. Even at this distance of time the reader will find it difficult to go quite ealmly over the manifold records
of "big finds"; of how this man or company came
upon a nugget weighing ten pounds; and how
another lucky fellow found a piece of twenty
pounds; how two men in one day took out fiftysix pounds' weight; how finally five poor men
six pounds' weight; how finally five poor men
tell upon the greatest lump of virgin gold the

ecculd get," he certainly never could have acquired the power ha did, or have wrested his
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world has perhaps ever known-a huge nugget weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds. After that one can toy indifferently with pictures of miners picking coarse gold (about the size of the hand. They reflected that to make half a million at that rate would take quite a number of days, and n thing could satisfy them but the swift and sudden access of fortune. They dreamed, in those days of universal hallucination, of mountains of solid gold, of which the rich placers were merely offsets, and so to speak, skirmishers. So dreaming, many gave up substance for shadow, and lost everything. It is a curious irony of circumstances that when men find themselves at the sources of gold-production they seem to lose every grain of prudence and economy, and proceed to scatter their winnings crazily. This the California placeminers did, and so effectually that very few of the pioneers who engaged solely in mining brought even a modest competence out of the undertaking.

A still more curious fact, however, and one which Mr. Bancroft has done well to emphasize, is the relation of the gold product to its cost. After all the apparent wealth and luxury springing from the gold discovery, after the incontroly vertible demonstration of an output reaching to

ing from the gold discovery, after the incontrovertible demonstration of an output reaching to search shows that the cost of producing this gold was in the ratio of 3 to 1; that is to say that it took an expenditure of three dollars to market one

it. The emigration to California for several years represented an expenditure in passage money and freight amounting to \$80,000,000 per annum, and shall, who was putting up a sawmill under a all this passed out of the State completely. Not partnership agreement with Sutter, found the first that California cared, for in the beginning nobody gold while examining the partially constructed had any intention of staying there. All expected to make rapid fortunes and then return home. keep the secret, but it was impossible. Yet credit East or West, as the case mig's be. With the was not willingly given to the report. San Fran- comparative exhaustion of the placers, a change cisco began by ridiculing it. One of her principal in the character of the mining and the miners newspapers even persisted in treating it as an together followed. The adventurous class, purimposture for weeks after the rush to the placers suing nothing but a "grub-stake," lost its oceupation. Machinery and capital were called into requisition, and the corporate system began to ever, all hesitation was at an end and the town grow up, though slowly at first. It was even went mad. All business was speedily suspended; feared for a while that with the end of placer the papers cea-ed publication; the churches, nay, mining California's prospects would be extinguished. Nobody thought of it as an agricultural country. Nobody thought of wheat or fruits or vineyards. Surely there never was so rich a region the capacities of which were so slow in be-

Mr. Bancroft in other volumes, heretofore re common impression that in 1848 there was much viewed in these columns, has dealt in detail with rowdyism at the mines. He shows that nearly the picturesque and variegated life of the mines and here he properly confines himself to a general outline sufficient to give connection and coherence to the mass of evidence he brings together respecting the progress of development in every part of the suriferons region. In the course of time some flagrant wrongs came to be perpe Spanish-Mexicans, the inciting motive being the savage and ignorant prejudice imported by the lower class of Western immigrants. The wrong was the crueller because the man thus discrimi nated against were the recent owners and occapiers of the country, and in the Treaty of Guada loupe Hidalgo they had been guaranteed full pro tection-which they never received, either at this stage or later. In fact, the treatment of the native Californians from first to last is perhaps only less discreditable to the Government than the rassed by American courts into ruin, for the appears to regard Marshall as a nighty remander, them the equal protection of the law. It was o, but it is deserving of consideration that the | fluence upon the course taken by Congress in settimes, and from the lips of many old miners who ting was introduced by Western immigrants, who he said, persecuted in a special manner because of his discovery.

| Despite ignored the treaty provisions altogether, that there was no moon on the night of the murder, whereas the principal witness for the prosecution had sworn to having seen the prisoner.

| Allow heal taken of the said there's an enormous mass of correspondence. It is said that the complete edition of his works will be one of at least fifty volumes. How much of all this prosecution had sworn to having seen the prisoner.

| Allow heal taken of the said there's an enormous mass of correspondence. It is said that the complete edition of his works will be one of at least fifty volumes. How much of all this prosecution had sworn to having seen the prisoner. He was spied upon wherever he went prospect- Mr. Bancroft has given an interesting account of commit the crime by the light of the moon. ing. He was repeatedly driver from claims he the difficulties—sometimes reaching to riots—which Mr. Eggleston's version of this tradition the

His chapter on Mexican titles is a clear and strong, though necessarily condensed, presentation of the facts. He makes it plain not only that it into a partial confession, while he is confused would have been easy to preserve the equities of the native Californian grant-holders, but that sevcentively simple and inexpensive methods of securing justice were proposed to Congress. faith and a liberal spirit, but at the same time adopted measures for settling titles which opened up a wide field for the operation of all those poverishing the land-owners to the loss not only of the latter but the settlers generally. Mr. Bancroft holds that the evil of land monopoly so bitterly complained of in California more recently had its origin in the faulty methods of dealing with the Mexican titles; for that onin a ma ares was to transfer large James Marshall can only recall the script- bodies of land to Americans who were rich enough ural figure of straining out a gnat and swallowing to hold on to them, whereas had they continued in the possession of the original owners, they at an early period.

Mr. Bancroft has written strongly and lucidly on this subject, and it is one which well repays the most careful examination. Even before the admission of the State to the Union, it had been marked down as an inviting political arena by a number of Southern political adventurers, who migrated westward with the double object of extending the area of slavery and making fortunes for themselves. William M. Gwin, who soon acquired practical control of California politics, ofered no serious opposition to that clause in the new constitution which excluded slavery from the State. He had a project in embryo which would counteract that. His purpose was to bring about, when the time was ripe, a partition of the State. and from the southern portion, to which Mexican territory was to be added, to construct a new slave State. The scheme was never developed, for events were already hastening to a crisis, and the appearance of David C. Broderick in California politics changed the direction of the prevailing currents, and led the chivalry wing of the Demo journey's end, so that the incentive to hard work erats into a series of aggressive acts which culin the min s might be greater. By the overland minated in their complete overthrow. Mr. Banroute there was less plundering of the travellers, eroft takes, we think, a just and, on the whole, rightly favorable view of Broderick. Notwithtanding his humble origin and the drawback of and climatic difficulties. The long route came to his early associations, he showed himself to be be thickly bordered with human graves and the ethically the superior both of Gwin, his principal rival, and of the majority of the faction led by Gwin. He was not squeamish indeed. prepared to avail himself of all the political tricks in use at the time. He did not hesitate to employ desperadoes like Ned McGowan and Billy abandoned their enterprise and turned back. Of Mulligan at the poils. But as he himself said these who persevered many perished in the moun-once to a friend: "You respectable people I tains; many were rescued by relief parties sent can't depend on. You won't go down and face out from California; and a multitude overcome all the revolvers of those fellows; and I have to take obstacles and made their way into the Valley of the Sacramento.

Sever gay nor power-search of high spirits—them they are found in contemporary first the mark when they are found in contemporary first the sacramento.

Sever gay nor power-search of high spirits—them to be sensitive for the mark when they are found in contemporary first them. The authors, or author, exhibit a keen-was something inexpressibly charming in his manner, truth in this; so much truth that if Broderick production, in character study, which are seldom considerate. The last time I saw him was at Knebhad not been willing to "take such material as encountered, save in the work of masters in no- worth, when he had drunk the cup of life to the he could get," he certainly never could have ac- tion. The effect of these gifts, however, is largely | dregs, and of all that clear and sparkling wine only

California. Mr. Bancroft only expresses a long-familiar opinion in helding that the death of the "brave young Senator," as Seward called him, was determined on from this time. Nor was it difficult to execute such a sentence at a time when the "code" was so much deferred to, even when the "code" was so much deferred to, even at the North, that a Northern man ne ded great with their jack-knives, at the rate of one or two hundred ounces a day. One comes, too, to understand how the feverish atmosphere of the mines so affected men that they could not endure to stay upon cla ms yielding such trifles as \$200 a day to the hand. They reflected that to make half a million at that rate would take quite a number of days.

some of them were indubitably partisan murders, but none aroused the excitement enused by Broderick's fout taking-off, nor did the transparent and shameless subterfuge employed to liberate his slayer tend to lessen the popular exasperation. Yet Broderick, while he lived, had not been appreciated by the people who recognized his merit when the grave had closed over him, and even the "mudshis," whose cause he defended, had seemed to pay more deference to the "chivalry" who openly flouted them then to the galant champion who took his life in his hand and went out to do battle for popular freedom. Broderick was keenly sensitive, de pity as rough training, and ne was deeply hure by nes rough training, and ne was deeply burn by
he up and iness of these whom he had labored
for. He foresaw the end, too, and in leaving
New-York to enter on his last campaign he said to a
friend who went to the statuer with him:
"You will never see me more:"
The beginnings of California were generally
marked by "storm and stress." The early

The beginnings of California were generally marked by "storm and stress." The early municipal experience of San Francisco abounds with extravagance and corruption. The business men had not time, or would not give time to city affairs, and the thieves took full advantage of this prevalent incivism. The State Legislature was equally recisless and corrupt as soon as there were any State revenues to disperse; in fact, sooner, for when there was no money bends were issued, and pedaled and gambled in, and made the means of bleeding the State. It took several years to tree the community from these entanglements, but the moment the people of California asserted themselves they hastened to vindicate their good name by assuming the burden of a great fraud rather than incar the and made the means of bleeding the State. It took several years to free the community from these entanglement, but the moment the people of California asserted themselves they hastened to vindicate their good name by assuming the burden of a great fraud rather than mean the stigma attaching to repudiation. All this first decade, too, San Francisco was sustaining blow after blow in the form of sweeting could are likely lossed to have been emboyed upon its compositions. Some \$30,000,000 were thous lost while Sacramento suffered both fire and flood. Nothing could break the spirit of the vizorous young community. From every disaster it came one cleerful, energition and sanguing, and, in fact, rapidly recovered. Mr. Bince of the skiffa ly reproduced the salient features of the skiffa ly reproduced the salient features. guine, and, in fact, rapidly recovered, eroft has skirfully reproduced the salfs that stirring time, and his present volume assistates an invaluable resume of events, many which are treated at greater length in other of which are treated at greater length departments of his great historical series

# TWO NOVELS.

STORIES OF THE WEST AND THE EAST.

THE GRAYSONS: A STORY OF ILLINOIS. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. With illustrations by always had plenty of money. ALLEGRA EGGLESTON. 12mo. pp. 302. The Century Co.

EDEN," er. 12mo. pp. 412. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. By the Author of "A YEAR IN THE GUARDIANS.

The central incident in "The Graysons" was taken, as Mr. Eagl scon states in a pr fatory note. from a legendary story of Abraham Lincoln's early Whether the story be true or not, it is doubt as to the reality of the alleged facts, since it can hardly be impo-sible to trace back what Lynn Linton, is coming out in England. must, if it ever happened, have been a most exests among whom the scene is laid. The story- and it will go near to be thought so shorily. a little-known and struggling lawyer, undertook perjurer is himself the murderer, and the dramatic Lincoln accuse him of the deed and surprise him and demoralized by the crashing demonstration

of his mendacity. Mr. Eggleston has made this striking case the climax of a careful and lifelike study of Central The sat : professed an earnest desire and inten. Illinois. He chooses a spat where the forest and tion to carry out the treaty provisions in good prairie join. This affords more room for variety in character, gives a raison d'etre for Bob McCord, a sturdy, good-tempered giant, with so much hunter's blood in his veins that he never can settle crafty devices by which lawyers succeeded in im- down to steady farming; and also makes room for the sketch of the "poor white" colony of of conditions that have nearly passed away. The action is distributed among a number of oldfashioned farming folk, of the sterling, practical, self-centred and rather rough kind that filled the Western borders before the railroad era. These people are shown under various aspects, and the types are true to nature. The pretty farmer's daughter who was "sparked" by half the likely would have been broken up into small parcels lads of the county; the schoolmaster who " bearded around"; the curious semi-barbarism of the poor The picteer polities of the Golden State forms the less serious stood the stead of a recognized volume of the "Encyclopaedia" will be published on the topic of several deeply interesting chapters | form of amusement; the coarse and crude recreations and small vices of the young men of the village; and, in brief, the general atmosphere of the story, will be recognized by all who knew the West a generation ago as very close and vivid

representations. Nor is Mr. Egglesten unskilful in the denneastudy than Ruchel, but both are real women, Tem Grayson is rather a hopeless young fellow, being infirm of purpose, and one of those well-meaning people who so often make more mischief for themselves and others even than the evilly-disposed. But everybody knows or has known such men, and he is consistent in his inconsistency. Big Bob McCord was evidently a prime favorite with the author, and so he will tion of character. Barbara is a more elaborate Income with skill and attroffuses, and his course throughout the trial is made to harmonics with a first property to be travelled and the form of the a prime favorite with the author, and so he will be with most readers, who cannot but sympathize of country life.

get along with, but fundamentally unthinkable people. No reason that can be considered at all sufficient is given for Ruth's precedious determination to go into a convent. Her love for Amory is at no time hopeless, nor is it shown why she thought so. When Amory asks her to be his wife every possible excuse for her surrender to provide a function of convention of the surrender to the surrender for the surrender to the surrender for the surrender to the surrender wife every possible excuse for her surrender to mystical fanations disappears, but yet she reverts to their irrational resolve, and finally breaks faith with her affianced husband without apparently realizing in the least the depth of the wrong she is doing him. He on his part quite as unaccountably accepts her abandonment of him, and in so doing exposes the mistake of the authors in representing him after his return from the war as having learned firmness and strength of character. In truth, poor Amory is an invertebrate from first to last, while Rath is a mooning, morbid, silty girl, with whese jaundiced and unnatural predicctions it is difficult to be patient.

Constance, again, undergoes almost a total change of character. The girl who loves Ardashtef is in nothing identical with the girl who has those delicious conversations with young Standard after having first dexerously kicked the cat out of it.

those delicious conversations with young Stanton. She has become suddenly and inexplicably hard and vicious. At no time did she have much manners, but now she ceases to have any principles either. It may be said in explanation that the manners, but now she ceases to have any principles either. It may be said in explanation that the pessimist Russian had decraved her by his evil communications; but young American girls of the period are not prone to be thus swiftly demonstrated by the idle chatter of a cyaical foreigner, and moreover, the change in Constance is too swift and too radical to be so accounted for. The authors apparently intend to illustrate the force of inherited aptitudes and tendencies in the lives of the two girls. The key to this theory is given in "Shippie's" remark to Judge Ford: "They just divide their mother between em; and Rith has got her piety, and Constance has got her passion, with something else farown in from the other side of the house which none of understands too well." In order to know how reasonable this hypothesis is we ought to have been told a good deal more about Cornelia Curwen them in fact we are. As described in the story neither her piety nor her passion appears to have been abnormally developed. The one was not strong enough to teach her her duty to her husband; the other was not strong enough to suggest to her any sacrifices for her lover. She seems to have been a woman of more canotion thus volition, and therefore not likely to have transmitted to her children any remarkable energy.

But the children are the victims of dominant

But the children are the victims of dominant But the children are the victims of dominant inherited tendencies of the most exeggerated kind. Neither appears to be her own instress at the most critical moments, and at such moments neither acts rationally or consistently. Regard Ruth and Constance agant from their environment, and one must admire the skull with which they are drawn, the case and grace of their movement, the delicacy with which their salient traits are brought out. But consider them in their salients to the rest of the deamn's expectate. relations to the rest of the grammis resonan-and they appear to be out of barmony with their surroundings awkward and annatural. If "The Gaurdians" were not so strong a novel as we consider it to be, it would certainly not be while to analyze its compession with this

## LITERARY NOTES.

Odyssey" will seen he brought out by White and Allen with the impeint of the Chiswick Press, Paul Heyse, the German novelist, is described as

tark eyes and charming manners. He has been welfare to allow her to be at large. spared the structles of the literary man, for he has expected to the structure of the structure of the literary man, for he has expected to the structure of th

The portrait of Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy which we find in the new catalogue of Houghton, Mittin & Co. shows that elever novelist to be a andsome man with a good head, a strong and refined face, and shoulders broad and stalwart enough for an athlete. He looks like a scholar and a poet; and Passe Rose," be it said, is indicative of both.

It is said that 2,700 letters on the question "Is certainly dramatic and interesting, and it ap- Marriage a Failure?" have been addressed to "The pears rather singular that there should remain any London Telegraph. A volume of selections from of them, had besieged this portion of Asheville Junction. these letters, accompanied by an article by Mrs.

It is proved that Master Victor Hugo's literary reciting event to hundreds of the simple agricultur- mains are becoming little better than deadly tiresome; familiar enough by this time-is of a case of dition to the volumes which have appeared since his circumstantial evidence, in which Lincoln, then | death, there is enough unpublished material to fill ten more volumes. There is "a lot" of poetry; there's a work on metaphysics; there are travels in England. Belgium, Helland and Spain; there are several plays;

The MS, of the first essay ever written by Mrs. stowe has been preserved among her papers. Mr. Munro, who is to be one of the editors of her memolrs, says that her accumulations also include her diaries covering the most interesting period of her life, citieisms of her own and other works in manuscript, copies of her own letters to the most notable person ages of her time, both at home and abroad, and their Broad Run, which is a remarkably faithful picture works. The editors of these memoirs complain that

whites; the picturesque camp-meeting, which to be published early next year. The twenty-fourth

of a native of Ohio. Mrs. Catherwood, who has been a teacher, ought to be remembered as the author of a partfeularly delightful story of child-life in the West published some time ago in "Wide-Awake."

This reminds us to say that the forthcoming volures of David Vane and David Crane." It is a story

to keep these fellows to aid me." There was ness of observation and a felicity as regards re- which was at once grave and tender, courtly and

### DOWN SOUTH.

MORE WAITING FOR ALICK.

Limestone Township, Oct. D.-A few customer loffered in as the forenoon wore on, and somebody

which cannot be described. We caught the hird after half an hour, during which time all customers were barred from the store and all persons prevented from inquiring for letters at the post office. made a good deal of noise in our rushes here and there in the room, and we knocked down a great many things, some of which would bear knocking down, as rolls of jean; and some would not bear it, as piles of coarse crockery and several lamps. must have made strange sounds, and these sounds, together with the fact of the door's being bolted, very reasonably attracted anybody, white or black, who was anywhere in the vicinity. As I was darting round that a number of boys and three grown men were holding on by the high window casing in some way and gazing through the glass absorbedly. I knew also that they occasionally gave details of what they saw to people below them, who heard but could not Sometimes a boy emitted a sharp, prolonged yell after one of us had made a particularly wonderful I learned later that not one of the spectators happened to see the bird, and so they had no way of accounting for the antics they were witnessing. They simply knew that two unknown women had arrived by train from Spartanburg, had gone to this store, and that the storekeeper had fastened the door previous to a combined attempt on his part and on the part of the unknown women to climb up the walls of the store. When the bird was in its cage again our host

open the door. There immediately entered a large man, who looked sharply at our red and perspiring faces. Behind was a small crowd of blacks and whites. Among them I recognized all the people I hed seen at the boarding house, and I never saw such horror upon any countenances as was upon theirs. knew that they were thinking with terror that we had been beneath their roof, and with thankfulness that we were not there now.

The large man said pompously that he was afraid we had been very near disturbing the peace, and he sincerely hoped we would not do it any more. The storekeeper looked confused, but he tried to take the matter jocularly, and replied that he hoped so too, but that folks had to make some kind of a row when they were chasin' after a cussed redbird.

The large man repeated the words: "Redbird! in a voice rather incredulous, and looked scrutinizingly about him. The crowd which was filling the stere also stared with the same incredulity, and with faces that were gradually growing disappointed. said something to him. He coughed and hesitated, but An edition in the Greek of the "Itad" and at length, looking severely at the storekeeper, he said that an esteemed fellow townswoman had suggested to him that at least one of the strangers now present was be difficult to make this possibility a reality. a maniae; that she had escaped from an asylum in Spartanhurg, and that it was dangerous to the public

> "In fact," he said, suddenly relapsing into a conin a way beyond any one but a crazy woman." "Oh, squire, that's all bosh," returned our best and

protector. "If you've ever tried ter ketch a know you don't move 's ef you was a-walkin' inter There was the bird in its cage, looking tired and

It seemed to be a piece of circumstantial evidence that had great weight with the people now present, but it was evident that they were sorry to give up the belief that a female maniac, possibly two While the assembly was dispersing, with many suspicious looks back at us, some one announced that

We hurried to the door to see a rattling surrey drawing near. The vehicle contained a boy who was leaning forward and lashing the horse. It turned out that the delay, at which no one wondered, had been caused by the discovery, at the moment of harnessing, that the rim of one of the hind wheels was so nearly detached that even a North Carolina

ing home. He explained to us that the process had A semi-humorous account of travels in British been a longer job than he had expected, for, though perjurer is himself the murderer, and the dramatic effect of the trial scene is heightened by making and will soon be published by Lengmans, Green & Co., of them had "stuck so's he reckoned he never should of the spokes had been "loose as water," some of the published by Lengmans, Green & Co., of them had "stuck so's he reckoned he never should be the spokes had been "loose as water," some git 'em pounded off. But he had, an' he made no doubt but we mought git ter Mr. Ayer's list as the surrey was. He had ben reckonin' a heap er times ter git a tire on, but he was so hurried he hadn't had no chance,"

So we went thumping along over the wet State road, The wheel that had no rim was on the side where Amalet nat, and she said she was so absorbed in watch-ing the spokes come round and in wondering why they did not fall out, that she had no thought for the

aus."
But when we left the public highway and entered But when we left the public highway and effered one of the paths that twist and intersect among the woods on these mountain slopes, we aimost gave up all hope of reaching anywhere. Every few moments Alick would turn into another cartway, lashing and pounding along over the dread-

to calmness of mind.

When we questioned our guide and driver concerning this often repeated process, he explained that he did it "cest thur'd ben so many roads shet urp sence he was thur last."

In truth, we had passed many openings across which landowners had thrown large pine branches to signify that they, the owners, were fired of allowing this portentar portion of their property to be travelled over.

us back to the Junction to begin this thing all over sgain. There is no one there who can take us.?

"I dow know thur way, too!" said Alick, with an explosive sob. "I dew know it! But the dum folkes has be'n an' stopped urp thur roads so, durn it!"

"Yes." said Amabel, relentiessly. "and if we don't get to Mr. Ayer's soon, the folks will have time enough to stop up all the roads there are on this mountain." mountain."

Alleh muttered that "he'd be durn'd ef he wouldn't let his hoss go bome 'fore he'd stay much longer on that thur mounting."

## NOTES ON CURRENT ART.

ANOTHER PAINTING FOR THE MUSEUM-NEWS OF THE EXHIBITIONS.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is to receive another gift. Although no announcement has yet been made, it may be said that Makart's large painting of " Diana's Hunting Party " will be presented to the Museum by the owner, Mrs. J. H. Banker. This picture, which was brought to this country in 1881. was exhibited at the American Art Gallerie cember. The picture will be remembered as representing Diana and her nymphs pursuing a white stag which has taken to the water and is there protested by the water nymphs.

It is understood that even after the opening of the additions to the Museum, there will be difficulty in finding sufficient space for all the objects which might be exhibited, but it is to be hoped that a gallery may be reserved exclusively for American art. The paintings presented within the last two or three years are the place in pursuit I became irritatingly conscious of sufficient consequence to justify an effort to form a representative American collection. Formerly native art was illustrated only by the Kensett and Richards collections, with some isolated pictures, and by the sculptures of Story and Reinhart. So far as American sculpture is concerned, the Museum's showing is still inadequate, but the paintings prosented by Mr. Seney and others and the "Prize Fund" pictures certainly form a nucleus for an American collection which, as various amateurs have shown might be made one of very high quality. It would be a difficult matter to form a collection illustrating the history of our art, and on some accounts such au effort may not be desirable, although such a collection would possess much interest and value. The paintings chosen would probably for the most part represent work done within the last fifteen years. The opening of a gallery of American art in the Museum of the American metropolis would be obviously fitting, and it would afford something of a substitute for the more formal recognition of native art bestowed in foreign countries. The value of such a collection would depend, of course, upon the discrimination of those charged with its supervision. The acceptance of every picture offered would lead to some undesirable consequences. But certain amateurs of this city have shown that it is possible to form American collections of very admirable quality. If the trustees and officers of the Museum would allow or obtain the co-operation of some of these amateurs who have given especial attention to the subject, it is tolerably certain that the selections would be judiciously made. The Museum itself has little or no money for purchases, but if a department, as it were, of American art were founded, and a committee on acceptance chosen which included those who have devoted themsolves to the subject, it may safely be predicted that A woman in a very deep cape bonnet, a bonnet which | a genuine interest would be awakened, and that a demakes a face look as if it were at the far end of a sire to aid the project would be awakened which cavern, pushed her way up to the spokesman and would have substantial results. At present, as we have said, the paintings by Dannat, Inness, Gifford. Weir, Millet and several others furnish a valuable nucleus for an American collection. It should not

There is to be an exhibition of drawings by Detaille These are studies of figures and military costumes made for the "Book of the French Army," Some of the work done for this publica ion is familiar to our public. The announcement is made that the pictures collected by Mr. Isaac Walker are to be a ntings, and includes many examples of American act.

It is stated that an exhibition of paintings by Villegas will be held in this city later in the season. Comparatively few of Villegas's paintings have been shown of recent years in the galleries of the dealers, although several amateurs own examples of the artist's efforts in the direction of decorative quality His " Dream of the Arabian Nights" is in the W. H. Vanderbilt collection, and "An Armourer's Shop" is in the Wolfe collection. The "Poultry Market, Tangiers," and "Cairo Slipper Merchant" are owned by Mr. W. T. Walters, "The Rare Vase" by Mr. Cornellus Vanderbilt, "The Bull Fighters" by Mr. J. H. Stebbins, and a "Spanish Scene" by Mr. August

Circulars are issued by the Architectural Leagu requesting contributors to the coming exhibition to end descriptions of the character and size of their exhibits as soon as possible. This exhibition is in tended, like the last, to represent the present condition of architecture and the allied arts. It is announced that "all kinds of work are admissible such as architectural designs in black and white, oil or water colors, sketches for stained glass, mural and other interior decoration and furniture mosaics, and decora tive stuffs, wrought iron and metal work, sculpture and carvings, and models of architectural and deco-The blank forms attached to the circulars must be filled up and returned by December 10 to the secretary, Mr. Frank A. Wright, No. 47 Liberty-st. Works will be received at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on December 14 and 15, and will be opened to the public on December 24.

A conversation with Mr. Walter Crane apropos of

ages of her own letters to the most notable persons age of her time, both at home and abroad, and their replies; letters that relate the whole inner history of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the causes that led to its reduction and the sources of information from which she drew her facts; and letters filled with proise, criticism and rabid abuse of this and others of berwerks. The editors of these memoirs complain that unauthorized persons are announcing blographies of Mrs. Stowe, which in the nature of the "unauthorized" to have an of the "unauthorized" to have a care. After a long silence, during which we gazed at the cucheling nountains, at the rising and failing aretches of "old fields" that the late of the said cest his faither two hundred with his horse, which he said cest his faither two hundred with his horse, which he way to Mr. Agar's, the morned is that Mr. Crane's opinion is to give credit to the published early next year. The twenty-fourth you may be a constitution of the "Encyclopaedia" will be published on the seal cest his faither two hundred will be begun in the next "Century," is the work they will be begun in the next "Century," is the work of the way to Mr. Agar's, the men are provided to the advertise and the public has a cardion of the mental to the condition. The public has a cardion of the mental to the condition of the published on the seal cest his faither two hundred "The Arts and Crafts Exhibition" in London is published in "The Pall Mall Gazette." Mr. Crane comassisted by his wife, which is intended for a church in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Mr. Furniss is lecturing upon portraiture in London and Mr. Herkomer's views upon the subject are still discussed, although they are not always taken scriously. "The London News" says: "Professor Herkomer's doctrine that an artist has 'no right to paint a man he has no sympathy with, or a woman he does not admire, seems at first sight to be rather hard on the portrait painter who happens to suffer from what Charles Lamb calls imperfect sympathies. Fortunately the case improves when we consider how much a handsome honorarium may accomplish in the way of quickening professional interest; and how easy it is to 'arimire' the lady sitter who does not demur to a liberal fee. An ambitious young portrait painter at all events will hardly fail to discover congenial qualities in the gentleman, or a pleasant expression in the lady, who honors him with a commission."

A well-known business man approached Postmasier Sachett yesteday noon, and professed him a letter containing a clock for \$85,500. Mr. Sachett looked supprised, asked the why and wherefore, and way informed that the clock belonged clowhere. The business explained that the let er had accidentally been directed from Boston to Busiful instead of Brooklyn, where a party of the same firm name resided. He wan ed the Brooklyn firm to get it. The postmaster thanked bim for his honesty, and said the letter would be forwarded at once.